

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1893.

Republican County Central Committee Meeting.

The members of the Trego County Republican Central committee are requested to meet at my office in Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on Saturday, July 22nd, 1893, at one p. m. mountain time. A full attendance is desired as there are matters of importance to consider. The following are the members from the respective townships:

Franklin—C. M. Bell, W. A. Hiatt, Collyer—Lewis Jones, C. S. Davis, Wa-Keeney—W. E. Tilton, F. M. Morgan, W. B. Cypher, S. L. Garland, Riverside—George Palmer, F. W. Barber.

Glencoe—D. J. Wilson, E. Orton, Ogallah—T. H. Howe, C. C. Yetter, S. R. Cowick, Chairman.

For the first time in the history of Kansas we are to have a partisan militia. The populists are getting rid of the republicans in the militia as rapidly as possible and are filling their places with populists. They have organized two troops of cavalry and have made their headquarters at two little towns close to Topeka. The evident intention of the populist leaders is to be prepared to hold possession of the state government by force. They have fully demonstrated, in many ways, their contempt for the verdict of the people. They showed plainly last winter that had they had the power they would have driven the legal house of representatives from their hall and set up in their stead the Dunsmore mob. The governor of the state was willing to plunge the state into civil war if need be in order to maintain that wrong. The war was not begun because the militia would not obey his orders. Now these madmen propose to have militia that they will be making preparations to capture the next legislature by fraud and they propose to have the militia ready to maintain the fraud. It won't work. We desire to give the populist leaders fair warning that it won't work. We think there is still a glimmer of reason among them and we would suggest that it will be well for them to consider well what they are about before they carry this thing too far. A majority of the voters of Kansas will control the government of Kansas if the populists shall lawfully elect a majority of the members of the legislature next year, well and good; that majority will organize the legislature and pass the laws, and tens of thousands of republicans will be found ready, if necessary, to defend their right to do so. But if, on the other hand, the republicans shall legally elect a majority of the members of the legislature, as they did last year, they will organize that legislature and pass the laws and the populist militia will be as chief before a Kansas cyclone in an attempt to prevent it. Southern methods will not work in Kansas. That was shown last winter. It will be more effectually shown if greater effort is made in the future to put them in operation. The populists forget that the conditions in Kansas are not the same as they are in Mississippi. In Mississippi it is a strong race against a weak one, a race that has been used to ruling against a race that has been used to serving. But the republicans of Kansas belong to the race that has conquered the world; a race that has been invincible in the cause of right. They do not love peace so well that they will tamely submit to have their rights trampled upon by a lot of crazy adventurers. The will of the majority will be maintained on the soil of Kansas.—*Leavesworth Times*.

The populists are carefully, quietly and persistently working to perfect a scheme to defy the will of the people. The first part of the scheme is to bend all efforts to the election of the county clerk, the purpose being, as suggested by their leaders, to falsify the vote when possible to do so, and give election certificates to populist members of the legislature. The second part of the scheme is to gradually change the personnel of the militia, so that by the time they are needed they will be composed of populists. Evidently the populists intend to make sure that when they next attempt to deprive lawfully elected members of the legislature of their rights, they will have obedient tools at their command. It looks very much as though there was a deep and dangerous conspiracy on foot.—*Minneapolis Messenger*.

INSPECTOR SWINEFORD of the Interior department is dividing the Cherokee strip into counties. He says that the strip will be open for settlement not later than September 10th in the old race horse way. The western counties will contain 1,200 square miles each and eastern 600. The work will be rushed as rapidly as possible, and when completed the proclamation will be issued.

World's Fair.

Special World Correspondence.

Chicago, July 8, 1893.

On Patriotic Sunday, July 2, quite an interesting program was arranged and carried out in Festival Hall at 3 o'clock p. m. There were remarks by numerous army dignitaries, and some fine patriotic music. A very pretty scene was the unfurling of a flag by the Jack-tars in memory of her majesty's ship, Victoria. A counterpane, in miniature, of the ship, is on exhibition in Transportation building, and the scene was ended by placing a laurel wreath on the small ship which was draped in black.

On my way to Festival hall I met a little family whose acquaintance I had made the day before in the Esquimaux village. They had laid aside the native dress and were out in semi-American, fantastic splendor. The woman, in her pink gown made after—but not nearly approaching an American model—with rows of many colored ribbons around the skirt, was comical enough to put any one in a good humor. They were bound for the Plaisance which, by the way, holds the most attractions for the foreigner.

The dress, on Sunday, of these queer

little people reminded me of the remarks I had once heard in the village: Two gentlemen were watching their games when one, taking note of the costume of a once-white duck remarked: "Why I don't think their clothes are very neat!" "Oh," replied the other, "you know Monday was wash day."

The exhibit of ferns came in my way to-day as I could go through that and come out near the front entrance to the Hall. This is in Horticultural building and is worth any one's while to examine. Such wonderfully pretty things can not be described; you must see them and should look especially for the Staghorn and Tree varieties. On your walk through you will come upon the New York exhibit which has the U. S. capitol in white everlasting. Do not miss this; it is so beautiful and such a faithful reproduction of the building and grounds.

Ten cents places the crystal cave of Deadwood at your disposal. It is pretty; not much in it to be sure, but you carry away a crystal souvenir and you know that is an item not to be overlooked, because souvenirs come high.

In the vicinity of the memorial services above mentioned, in Transportation building, were a number of noteworthy exhibits. And, now, may I explain right here what I consider noteworthy? I don't want to set a standard for any one else—I only wish to make myself clear. In each exhibit, each building that I visit I try to gain some idea first of what is most curious, most new and novel, or most ancient in the display. I look hurriedly through places which are only advertisements of goods on the market for sale. These things I can see in stores. I want to see the exhibits in bonds, things loaned to the exposition, for these I will never have another chance to see.

Well, here is President Polk's carriage, Daniel Webster's carriage, the Lord Mayor of London's carriage and the sulky which Nancy Hanks drew when she made her famous "beat the world" record. These and Grace Darling's boat in which she rescued so many lives, interested me, but inasmuch as many exhibits were covered on Sunday I crossed over to the Fisheries. This is a very interesting, very pretty and always crowded place. There may not be more visitors here than at other exhibits, but the fact that the aisles are narrow and that there is less room for the crowd make it seem as if this was the drawing card of the general exhibits. There is such a jam that one cannot enjoy it as one would like. I sat down on the side of the basin of the fountain and watched a young lady, presumably from Boston, fishing with her spectacles. A truly feminine shriek gave evidence of a bite and she jerked the glasses back with a blush at having caused a ripple of merriment in the crowd, saying "I didn't think they would bite."

See the oyster exhibit. The shells from New South Wales, also the old leather shoe which had proved an attraction for a lot of the mollusks and they have fastened themselves to it in a most curious way.

I could tell you by the hour of the beautiful creatures of the sea as seen here, but I am afraid that after all my pains, and the time I would lose in so doing, the editor would not allow us the space.

There are no seats near the aquaria, and you are obliged to move with the crowd or stand a great deal of elbowing if you stay, but then the show is worth the inconvenience. The glass front of the aquaria is 575 feet in length, and the capacity is 40,000 gallons. The salt water is brought from the Atlantic ocean and is condensed for shipment to one-fifth its bulk and then restored at the tanks with fresh water. What is the most curious here is hard to say, but the sea Anemones, Star fish, turtles and skates came in for their share of attention.

So many things here—aquatic birds, fish and animals are so beautifully preserved by taxidermy that the value of this exhibit in an educational light can hardly be overestimated. Then you see all sorts of fishing tackle and the products of fisheries and their manipulation, and the model of the fishing school at Baltimore. This school is a charitable institution under the patronage of Baroness Burdett-Couts. See the skeleton of the whale, hung up aloft, the white whale, the shark, the halibut; the tunny, such a handsome fellow in his pale green-blue suit; the Walrus head, the sea turtle from the Gulf of Mexico, and the lovely flowers made from sea shells in the "dead exhibit." Then over to Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon—the fac-simile of Washington's home—is small and here again you encounter a great crowd and, since there is no system of entering and leaving the place, there is difficulty in seeing what you would like of the many historical things. I took some notes on Washington's secretary—was it scribble—but did not play on Dollie Madison's piano. There are many relics here in the cabinets, besides the historical furniture, and so I turned to leave the place, thinking that I would come again. My eyes rested on an article as typical of the times of Washington as the furniture. The inevitable cotton bed quilt made from 40,216 pieces of cotton cloth. Think of it.

In the Hayti building you can see the old anchor used by Columbus. It was found off the coast where his vessel was wrecked. You look around at the hand-carved furniture—then go out on the balcony and write it all up while you

drink a cup of the most delightful coffee at the hands of the pretty—and they are pretty—Haytian colored girls.

N. B. These Haytian colored girls are not all from Chicago either.

On Monday, the third, or rather you could best remember it as the day before the Fourth, as the crowds had begun to pour in from every place on cut rates, I had begun to feel tired, but where there is so much to see and one has "not very long to see it in" one does not like to sit down to rest. So I went to the quarter foreign buildings.

In many of these buildings, and this is true of many state buildings, you find very little but you want to see them anyway. The style of architecture and the furnishing of the rooms is pretty to look at. Then they make delightful places in which to rest. You find couches, divans and rocking chairs, and here are the places where you miss your friends. After a long walk I dropped into a rocking chair on the balcony of the Canadian building where I could watch the boats on the lake and could feel the spray on my face—a delightful place for a hot day; but the air was a little chill, I dare not risk a rest there without an extra wrap, which I did not have. As I was leaving, a lady near me asked: "Are you alone, if you are might I go with you? I can't enjoy anything by myself."

I was glad to have her, so we went over to Victoria building. In the front is a fac-simile of "The Albert Memorial," erected by the queen in honor of her prince consort. This was at the Centennial. The building is richly furnished, but contains few exhibits. At main entrance you come upon the huge chest used in ancient times for a receptacle for jewels and valuables of every description. A guard was always stationed here. The valuable velvet carpets were rolled up to keep them from being walked upon. "A sample," I remarked to my new friend "of Victorian economy." Now, if this were an American exhibit it would not be so, everything would go. "Yes," she replied with a smile, "this is so with you Americans, everything is free." The emphasis on the you was enough. I had to apologize to the English woman much to her amusement.

We visited the Norway building—a reproduction of a church. It is a place for rest; a lovely spot on the lake shore in a little grove. The wood is so beautifully carved. It was done in sections and shipped here ready to be put together. So unique and pretty is it that you are glad that it is unplastered and that there is nothing in it except the chairs.

The Ceylon building is a place where one might stay many hours if one had been more fortunate than we were. We were late and the attendants began closing up soon after we went in. So Ceylon comes in for another visit.

I hope you will be in the vicinity of the German building for their evening chimes. You like the bells? To me there is something in the music of bells that I never feel in any other music.

We entered the building and the manager treated us so very courteously that we could ask any thing we wished to know. He told us the history of the chimes which are from the Emperor, and of the building, and so many things about the German exhibit. I was struck with the solidity and beauty of the building and asked about it, thinking what a pity it was only for a short time, and then to be torn down. But the manager explained by saying that the building had to be solid to hold the bells which are of many tons weight and that it was to be bought by a German syndicate and used as a German club house.

A grand thing that for Chicago's German people. There will be no prettier place in the city.

The exhibit here was different from any yet seen. By the main entrance in an alcove set apart for it you find the story the Christ told, in statuary, painting and embroidery.

The Christ and the Madonna the main subject at all times.

If you study these you will be interested in seeing the beliefs of the artists in little particulars. And you will be led to wonder why a certain one holds a certain belief and by what lines of reasoning he proves it. As instance. Just one little detail, which interested me, and I followed the idea through the artist's work. In the crucifixion one artist believes that two nails pierced the feet of Christ; another believes that only one held the two feet to the cross.

These works are so fine that you are bound to take in the minutest details, and you look and look again impressed with the fervor of the artist in his belief.

Verily, the German exhibit can not be seen on one visit.

There is something which impresses one the more one sees of these foreigners, and that is this. The well informed people like America and Americans, these foreign exhibitors are so courteous, so kind and willing to explain, and that too, when it is really a labor to make an American understand, because we have no common language.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, } No. 8987.
June 21, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that William R. Snyder has filed notice of his intention to make final proof before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land Office at their office in Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1893, on timber culture application No. 11832, for the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14 south, range 24 west, 6th P. M., Kansas.

He names as witnesses: Lewis S. Halsey, Thomas Kite, Francis M. Morgan, Anthony Ballinas; all of Wa-Keeney, Kansas.

6 24 61 LEE MONROE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, Wa-Keeney, Kansas, } No. 8988.
June 21, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on August 12, 1893, viz:

John K. Garland, Homestead Application No. 22290 for the northwest quarter of section 23, township 15 north, range 23 west, of the 6th P. M., Kansas.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Alvan T. Cawley, John H. Skinner, Thomas C. Blaisdell, Austin G. Gray; all of Ransom, Kansas.

6 24 61 LEE MONROE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, Wa-Keeney, Kan., } No. 8990.
June 7, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States land office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on July 29, 1893, viz:

Frank B. Walker, Homestead Application No. 19990, for the east half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18, township 11 south, range 23 west, of the 6th P. M., Kansas.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Alvan T. Layman, George Dorman, Arthur J. Rhine, Edward J. Dorman; all of Wa-Keeney, Kan.

6 10 61 LEE MONROE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, } No. 9020.
July 5, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on August 12, 1893, viz:

Alexander T. Harvey, Homestead Application No. 18903, for the northwest quarter of section 26, township 13 south, range 23 west, of the 6th P. M., Kansas.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Arthur S. Peacock, George Hobbs, Edward Hobbs, Daniel Pershing; all of Wa-Keeney, Kan.

7 8 61 LEE MONROE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, Wa-Keeney, Kansas, } No. 9024.
July 5, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on August 12, 1893, viz:

Frances A. Fulton, Homestead Application No. 19282, for the southeast quarter of section 24, township 14, range 24 west, of the 6th P. M., Kansas.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Samuel L. Garland, of Ransom, Kansas, A. W. Banks, Albert Banks, James M. Rinker; all of Wa-Keeney, Kansas.

7 8 61 LEE MONROE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, } No. 9026.
July 3, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on August 16, 1893, viz:

Hattie Cronk, formerly Hattie Foran, Homestead Application No. 18749, for the southeast quarter of section 23, township 13 south, range 25 west, of the 6th P. M., Kansas.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James Tague and Patrick Wynne, of Banner, Kansas; Daniel McKnight, of Collyer, Kansas; Theodore Cooney, of Wa-Keeney, Kansas.

7 8 61 LEE MONROE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, } No. 8999.
June 13, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on July 22, 1893, viz:

Arthur J. Rhine, Homestead Application No. 18941, for the northwest quarter of section 29, township 11 north, range 23 west, 6th P. M., Kansas.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles H. Aylesworth, James L. Best, Frank B. Walker, Frank H. Burnham; all of Wa-Keeney, Kansas.

6 17 61 LEE MONROE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, } No. 8998.
June 13, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on July 22, 1893, viz:

Josiah Goss Henley, Homestead Application No. 19098, for the southeast quarter of section 14, township 15 south, range 22 west, 6th P. M., Kansas.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles Harding, Peter Mahberg, George W. Tunnett, James T. Ford; all of Brownell, Kansas.

6 17 61 LEE MONROE, Register.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

Land office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, } No. 13829.
June 10, 1893.

Complaint having been entered at this office by G. F. Martin against Victor M. Geer for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 14318 dated April 24, 1890, upon the southeast quarter of section 28, township 14, range 25, in Trego county, Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said claimant has failed during or since date of entry to plant to trees, seeds, or cuttings 5 acres or any part of said land or cause same to be done; that said tract has grown to weeds, and is entirely devoid of trees of any kind and said failures still exist; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

HILL P. WILSON, Receiver.
W. E. SEAM, Attorney.

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Jones & Gibson.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on the 29th day of July 1893, make an application to the probate court of Trego county, Kansas, to purchase the following described school land, situated in the organized county of Trego, Kansas, viz: The northwest quarter of section 36, township 13, range 24.

He names the following persons to prove his settlement, continuous residence, and improvements, viz: L. S. Halsey, residence Wa-Keeney; W. R. Snyder, residence Wa-Keeney; Done at Wa-Keeney, county of Trego, Kansas, this 8th day of July, 1893.

W. R. SNYDER, Petitioner.

World's Fair Buildings—No. 2.

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E. A. LEWIS, Wa-Keeney, Kas.